

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph on page 11, lines 9-25, with the following amended paragraph:

The system controller 12 feeds a control signal 12h to the H driver 122 in accordance with the mode selected. The H driver 122 causes the mode adaptive selector 122e to output a signal level dependent on the control signal 12h. Specifically, the mode adaptive selector 122e has four switches S10, S12, S14 and S16. The control signal 12h causes the selector 122e to select output signals H2S and H4S of the H driver 122c and the output signals H1B and H3B of the H drivers 122b in the still picture shoot mode or select the output signals H1S and H3S of the H driver 122a and the output signals H2B and H4B of the H driver 122d in the photometry control mode. FIG. 3 shows settings of the switches S10, S12, S14 and S16 matching one of such two conditions, matching with the photometry control mode, for reading only the color G. The eight signals H1S-H4S and H1B-H4B each are fed to two of sixteen electrodes E1-E16 shown in FIG. 4. The electrodes E1-D16 each are associated with a particular transfer element of the horizontal transfer path 108d, FIG. 2.

Please replace the paragraph on page 16, lines 6-16, with the following amended paragraph:

In the illustrative embodiment, the above signal charges representative of the color G and existing on the horizontal transfer path 108d may advance two steps at a time for one period of the drive signals, as follows. In the still picture shoot photometry control mode, no signal charges exist in the transfer elements of the horizontal transfer path 108d originally expected to form R/B packets. Such transfer elements are regarded as elements belonging to G regions. Then, the range of each step of the drive signals remaining at a given voltage is doubled. Stated another way, the signals H1S and H2B may, in principle, be considered to represent the same state.

Please replace the paragraph on page 16, line 18, through page 17, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

The mode adaptive selector 122e selects, based on the above concept, the signals H1S, H2B, H3S and H4B in place of the signals H1B, H2S, H3B and H4S, respectively, under the control of the control signal 12h. Consequently, the drive signals H1S, H2S H2B, H1B H3S and H2B H4B related to each other as shown in FIGS. 5D-5G are output. At this instant, the drive signals cause the color G selectively obtained, as shown in FIGS. 5H and 5I, to advance two steps corresponding to eight electrodes at a time. That is, the drive signals double the amount of movement by a single drive, compared to the previous all pixel reading. Translating the amount of movement into a period of time, it will be seen that the drive signals have a period only one half of the period of the drive signals fed at the time of all pixel reading. By so transferring the signal charges 14a by two steps at a time, it is possible to thin down the image signals to one half in the horizontal direction. As a result, despite the G vertical stripe, RB full checker pattern, only the signal charges 14a derived from the color G are read out of the image pickup 108 in half an amount, compared to the amount read out in the still picture shoot mode.